Effect of Selenium injection in pregnant camels on selenium status of their new-born and milk

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Abstract

Selenium deficiency in camel is commonly observed in the Arabian Peninsula Camel owners used often selenium under injectable form to prevent symptoms as whiote muscle disease. The effect of inoculation of selenium solution to pregnant camels was investigated to assess the impact on selenium status of the new-born and on the selenium concentration in milk. In the present trial including 2 groups of 8 camels, the treated one received a single injection of selenium solution at the end of pregnancy. In blood, no difference was observed between control and treated group before injection. A significant difference was observed at delivery as well in dam (33.3 vs 44.7 ng/mL respectively) as in calf (28.5 vs 47.6 ng/mL respectively). In milk, the selenium was also significantly in higher concentration in treated group (93 ± 49 ng/mL) than in control one (59 ± 1 ng/mL) at the delivery time. Zinc concentration in milk was positively correlated to selenium content. The improvement of selenium status by a single injection was slight and more efficient supplementation ways could be proposed to the camel farmers.

Key words: *Camel milk, colostrum, selenium, copper, zinc*

Effect of delaying milking clusters attachments after teat stimulation on milk ejection of dromedary camels

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to assess the effects of changing the milking routine by delaying the attachment of the clusters after teats stimulation on milk ejection properties and milk flow pattern of dromedary camels. Four treatments were tested: immediate attachment of clusters as a control (T0), and delaying (T1), 2 (T2) and 4 min (T3) in a Latin square experimental design for two weeks